THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" Demagogues, and ending Tyrants." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1806. [No. 18.

PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

(Concluded from page 158).

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his states. The existence of the prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers: for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of the circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on the undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to prince Murat: Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to become a conqueror. His troops took possession of the abbies of Essen, Werden, and Esten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded province. Great labour was employed, in vain, to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the emperor Napoleon. The king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee; for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradiska and Aquileta were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbies.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France, were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces. But it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence.

The appellation, *The Great Empire*, was invaded, and that empire was immediately surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, and Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The emperor, at length, informed his majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy; a policy which had long been crowned with success: at the moment of the birth of any new project, to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and, because, after the succession of the princes who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his

banners; but the right of election be left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of any advantage to Prussia? We shall soon see what is to be expected when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place, care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine, an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time, this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And, that it might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made to a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel, invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alleged, did nothing for her allies! It is true, Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, and the kings of Wurtemburg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour! Prussia did nothing for her allies—Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this treachery was exercised towards an ally; and at the very moment when the king was advised to form his alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark, endeavours were made to detach from him a power, whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the lure by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king—that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameful manner—who was now to be robbed a third time! He still possessed the territory of Fulda; this was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, and the elector consented to accept it, had not Prussia taken up arms.

His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day; he saw a circle continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution to blockade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the states of the Confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connexion between the detached Hessian provinces; this was to prepare pretexts on which to act; this was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this, his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration; the King considered whether a combination might not be found, which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negociations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France; and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confined his expanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protecter.

It is not superfluous to remark, that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St Petersburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Belearic Islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentation of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his Majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power; and it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state to

things, yet he negociated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate. The King is in possession of the proofs

War was now, in fact, declared—declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany; and for what purposes?—Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans—to treat Kings as Governors appointed by himself—to drag before military tribunals citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states, under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked; and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations.

The French troops were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degredation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorff was sent to Paris with the final declaration of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. General Knobelsdorff had orders to insist on this demand; it was not the whole of the King's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must show the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience—were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all: it was insolently notified to the King's ministers, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation, she had given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The King was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the King to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves, even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the minister of the Emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the King, by assurances on assurances of the friendly intentions of France—the *Publiciste* of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the King and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The King can treat slanderers that are merely abusive, with contempt; but when these slanderers contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared: troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:—

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves; they show how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed.

His Majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily, give that answer The King can henceforth confide the safety and honour of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their traquillity; for his cause is just. Never has a sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescension to the last limit that honour would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally he passed over in silence.—The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised, animated with the constant hope, that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length o'erleap itself.

The motives which induced his Majesty to take up arms are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick, their independence and their glory; to rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honourable peace; the day on which he shall effect this, will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. His Majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from unjust invectives. He leads to an honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honour, and who, fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the voice of the people, and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

Head Quarters, Erfurt, 9th October, 1806.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Concluded from page 167.)

PUBLIC DEBT.

The annexed note of the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, marked (E.) shows that a considerable portion of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars was applicable this year to the reimbursement of purchase of the domestic debt: no more than 17,517 dollars, 61 tents, were offered at market price, and accordingly purchased. The reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock, amounting to 711,700 dollars, was therefore effected on the 30th day of September last, and that of the five and half per cent. stock, amounting to 1,847,500 dollars, is advertised for the first day of January next. The payment of the last mentioned sum will be made by the treasury in the course of this month. Although a more than usual portion of the appropriation for the calender year 1806, falls, for that reason, on the last quarter, it appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1806, amouted to near three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

	Dollars.	
It appears by the same statement, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1806, amounted to		21,203,903 55
The payments on the same account to be made by the treasury in the course of this month, are—		
For the reimbursement of the five and half per cent. stock,	1,847,500	
For the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. & deferred stocks	963,439,19	
Amounting together, to		2,830,889 19
		24,044,792 74

And making the total of principal of the public debt, reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1807, more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

During the same period, there have also been paid to Great-Britain, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of 1794, two millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars;

and to the holders of bills drawn by the minister of the United States, at Paris, on account of American claims assumed by the convention with France, a sum not exceeding three millions and fifty thousand dollars; neither of which sums is included in the preceding statement of debt redeemed.

As the only parts of the public debt which the United States have a right to reimburse during the year 1807, consist of the annual reimbursements of the six per cent and deferred stocks, estimated at 1,540,707 dollars; and of the four and a half per cent stock, amounting to 176,000 dollars, it will not be practicable unless purchases can be effected within the limits prescribed by law, to apply, during that year, the whole of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars.—The unexpended balance, together with the appropriation for the year 1808, will enable the United States to reimburse, on the 1st of January, 1809, the whole of the eight per cent. stock, which is irredeemable before that day.

But in order that Congress may have a clear view of the situation of the public debt, after the year 1808, and be enabled to decide on the propriety of making further legislative provisions for that object, it appears necessary to state distinctly: 1st. The operations which will take place in relation to the debt during the years 1807 and 1808: 2dly. The several species and aggregate of debt, which will have been extinguished between the 1st April, 801, and the 1st January, 1809: 3dly. The several species and aggregate of debt remaining unpaid on the last mentioned day: 4thly. A comparative view of the revenue and annual payments on account of the debt after that day.

1. The payments to be made during the years 1807 and 1808, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, consist of the following items, viz:

	Dollars.	
Interest and reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks,		6,688,596 08
Of which sum, the sum required for interest, is	3,512,337 83	
And the reimbursement of principal, will amount to	3,175,958 25	
	6,688,296 08	
Interest and charges on all the other species of debt,		3,529,447 50
Principal of the eight per cent. and four and a half per cent stocks,		6,538,400
Making altogether,		16,746,153 38
That is to say for interest,	7,041,795 33	
And in reimbursement of principal,	9,714,358 25	
	16,756,153 58	

This sum exceeds, by only 756,000 dollars, the sixteen millions appropriated by law for those two years, and that difference may be supplied, according to law, from the surpluses of revenue already accrued, which are sufficient for that purpose; and which it will be eligible to apply in that manner, in order that the United States may not continue to pay an interest of eight per cent. any longer than they are compelled to do it by the terms of the loan.

II. The amount of debt redeemed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January next, has been already stated to be 24,044,792 74

And the principal which will be reimbursed during the years 1807 and 1808, amounts by the preceding statement to 9,715,358 25

Making together, more than thirty-three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, reimbursed between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st. January 1809, 33,759,159 99

Which sum consists of the following items, viz:

The whole of the foreign debt,	10,236,108 05
The whole of the loans formerly obtained from the Bank of the United States, and of the navy six, five and half, four and half, and eight per cent. stocks,	12,537,609
Annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks,	10,631,575 67
Payments in various species of stock for public lands, stock purchased, and unfunded debt, reimbursed,	353,867 27
	33,759,150 99

III. The debt remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1809, will consist of the following species:

Unredeemed amount of old six per cent. and deferred stocks, reimbursable only at the rate of eight per cent. a year, (for principal and interest) on the nominal amount,	27,141,357 21
Three per cent. stocks,	19,019,431 56
1796 six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1819,	80,000 00

Louisiana stock, reimbursable in four annual instalments, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821,	11,250,000 00
	57,491,838 77

Amounting altogether to near fifty seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The Louisiana stock cannot be reimbursed before the period fixed by the contract; the gradual operation of the annual reimbursement will extinguish the old six per cent. in the year 1818, and the deferred stock in 1824; after which year, the only remaining incumbrance will be the interest on the three per cent. stock, which, in its present shape, may be considered as irredeemable. Purchase cannot be relied on, as the application of even an inconsiderable sum would raise the stocks above the prices limited by law. It follows, that all the species of debt, on which the entire annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars could operate, will have been reimbursed prior to the year 1809; that the remaining debt cannot, without some modifications, assented to by the public creditors, be more rapidly or completely discharged than is here stated; and that the annual payments on that account, will, after the year 1808, and prior to the year 1818, be reduced to the interest and annual reimbursement, amounting to near 4,600,000, as will more fully appear by the annexed table, marked (G.)

IV. The revenue derived from customs during the year 1802, which was a year of European peace, was much less in proportion than that of any of the immediately preceding or following years, and yet exceeded ten millions of dollars. As it has been ascertained that the population of the United States increase at the rate of thirty-five per cent. in ten years; the revenue derived from customs for the year 1812, may be estimated at thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; to which adding only five hundred thousand dollars, for the annual proceeds of the sales of public lands, will give fourteen millions of dollars for the total revenue of that year, or for the average revenue of the years 1809, 1815. And this must be considered as a very moderate computation, since it does not include the revenue derived from New-Orleans: is predicated on the supposition, that the wealth of the United States increases in no greater ratio than its population; and does not exceed the sum, which, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, was received last year into the treasury.

The annual payments on account of the public debt, will, during the same period, amount, as has been already stated, to 4,600,000 dollars. All the other expenses of the United States, whether domestic or foreign, of a civil nature, or for the support of the existing military or naval establishments, do not at present exceed 3,500,000 dollars. The total annual expenditure, allowing four hundred thousand dollars a year for contingencies, may, therefore, be estimated, after the year 1808, at eight millions and a half; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions, will leave a nett annual surplus of five millions and a half of dollars.

The question now recurs, whether a portion of that surplus would not be most advantageously employed in hastening the reduction of the debt? Whether some mode may not be devised to provide, within a short period, for its final and complete reimbursement, and thereby release the public revenue from every incumbrance? This can only be effected by a modification of the debt, assented to by the public creditors; and a conversion of the old six per cent deferred, and three per cent. stocks, on terms mutually beneficial, into a common six per cent. stock, redeemable within a limited time, has appeared the most simple and eligible, if not the only practicable plan that can be adopted. For its details, a reference is respectfully made to a letter written in January last, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, a copy of which, marked (F.) is annexed. It will only be necessary to state, that if such a plan should be sanctioned by Congress, and accepted by the creditors, those several species of debt amounting on the 1st January, 1809, to something more than forty-six millions of dollars, would be converted into a six per cent. stock, amounting to less than forty millions of dollars; which the continued annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, would (besides paying the interest on the Louisiana debt) reimburse within a period of less than seven years, or before the end of the year 1815, as will appear by the table marked (H.)

The total annual expenditures for those seven years would then, allowing still 3,500,000 dollars for current expenses, and 400,000 dollars for contingences, amount to something less than twelve millions of dollars; which deducted from a revenue of fourteen millions of dollars, would still leave, after the year 1803, a clear surplus of more than two millions of dollars, applicable to such new objects of general improvement or national defence, as the legislature might direct, and existing circumstances require. And after the year 1815, no other incumbrance will remain on the revenue, than the interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock; the last payment of which, in the year 1821, would complete the final extinguishment of the public debt.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Dec. 5, 1806.

Monday, the 22d of December, 1806, *The New-England Society* in this city, joined in celebrating the 186th anniversary of the landing of the first colonists at Plymouth.—They were honoured with the company of the Rev. Clergy, natives of the New-England States, and of several strangers of distinction. At 5 o'clock the company sat down to a very elegant and appropriate dinner, prepared by Mr. Lovett.

The following toasts were drank:

1. The Anniversary we celebrate—The birth-day of a nation.

2. The memory of the pious and resolute Pastors, who led their little flocks over the stormy ocean, to this western world.

3. The generous Hollanders—May their hospitality to our Fore-fathers, be embalmed in the memory of their grateful posterity.

4. New-England—The land of our nativity; the asylum of the Pilgrims.

5. Our venerable ancestors—Disciples of Hampden and Sidney, of Milton and Locke: Republicans of the Old School.

6. The Sons of the Pilgrims—Wherever they dwell, may they respect the examples of their brave and pious ancestors.

7. The descendants of the first settlers of New-York—May mutual confidence and esteem for ever subsist between them and the Sons of the Pilgrims.

8. The Clergy of New-England—The able and faithful Successors of the first Pastors.

9. The Schools of New-England—Supported at the public expense, and equally open to the poor and the rich.

10. The immortal memory of Washington—The glory of our country—the admiration of the world.

11. The memory of General Knox—The friend and companion of Washington.

12. The memory of our lamented President, James Watson.

13. The Constitution—The true test of Republicanism, may it be guarded against Interpolation, and remain the standard of political faith.

14. Agriculture and Commerce—Not rivals, bnt help-mates; may every attempt to seperate them fail, and the protection of government be alike extended to each.

15. The Militia and Navy of the United States—The safe defenders of the soil, the sole protectors of commerce.

16. National Honour—Founded, not on calculation, but in National Sentiment.

17. The Boundaries of the United States—Like the Roman god Terminus, may they never recede.

18. The city of New-York—Rich and Defenceless.

Among many excellent volunteers, the following are recollected:

By Gen. Stevens, officiating as President—Peace on earth and good will toward men.

By Mr. Winthrop, Vice-President—John Marshal, Chief Justice of the United States.

By Mr. Hammond, officiating as second Vice-President—Respect for ourselves—support to our friends—pity for our enemies.

By Mr. M. Rodgers, as third Vice-President—The Governor and State of Massachusetts.

By Col. Trumbull, as fourth Vice-President—Unanimity in correct opinions.

By Col Perkins, of Boston—The spark which has illumined New-York—may it extend through the union.

By Mr. Cutler, of Boston—The New-England Society in New-York—may they ever be happy, united, and independent.

By Mr. Wolcott—All friendly and charitable societies in the city of New-York.

By Mr. Leavenworth, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements—*New-England, the nursery*—may its plants thrive in every soil.

By a Gentleman—The Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts.

By a Gentleman—Mr. James Gorham, our New-England friend at the Havanna.

By a Gentleman—The *steady habits* of Connecticut.

By a Gentleman—May friendship increase among the members of the New-England Society,

By a Gentleman—The memory of General Hamilton,

The anniversary song, sung in a very excellent style by Mr. Hitchcock, after the third toast, was from the pen of Mr. Fessenden.

The last year's anniversary Ode, was sung in exquisite taste by capt. Wilson. The other toasts were interspersed with many excellent songs by different gentlemen.

SONG. I.

Tune, "Hail Columbia."

TH' Almighty gave the high behest,
"Rise an Empire in the west,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode:"
Our fathers bow'd to HIS decree,
And dauntless brav'd an unknown sea;
Climb'd the foaming precipice,
Plung'd adown the black abyss,
Where the madding tempest raves,
Where meet the sky the mountain waves.

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

Lo, the heaven-protected band,
Seeks the forest-fringed strand;
Roars the rough hybernal blast,
Roars the rough hybernal blast.
Countless perils 'wait them here,
Sickness pale, and famine drear.
Pining want and dire disease,
Float in every blasting breeze;—
Desolation's ghastly form
Rides in every death-wing'd storm.

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom, swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

Murd'rous hordes of savage foes
Round the pious pilgrims rose,
With flinty hearts and blood stain'd hands,
With flinty hearts and blood-stain'd hands,
From horror's haunts in wilds immense,
Lo the gloomy bands condense.
Hark! the war-whoop's frantic yell
Bursts from yonder dismal dell;—
Savage forms of demons dire
Wrap the pilgrims' camp on fire!

CHORUS.

Sons of freedom, swell the song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound,

The GOD, at whose supreme behest,
Rose an Empire in the west,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Freedom's lov'd and last abode,
Protected still with mighty hand,
The PILGRIMS in a barbarous land.
Raise the song of festive mirth
To those who gave an Empire birth;—
Their names and memories shall rest
Enshrin'd in every freeman's breast.

CHORUS.

Swell, O swell, the choral song,
To sainted sires the notes prolong,
Till the echoing skies around,
Loud the trumpet-tone rebound.

SONG II*.

Tune, "Anacreon in Heaven."

WHILE round the full board, in festivity's glee
The sons of New-England all joyous assemble,
Let us swear to live ever united and free,
That our *friends* may rejoice, and our *enemies* tremble;
For friendship carest
In each patriot's breast,
Shall sweeten enjoyment, give pleasure its zest,
And the virtues approving shall sanction the plan,
Which strengthens their empire and dignifies man.

This day did our fathers, on Plymouth's bleak coast,
The corner stone place of an empire's foundation,
The mansion of freedom—of patriots the boast,
The nursery of heroes—the world's admiration.
From them while we trace
Our illustrious race,
Their merits from mem'ry may time ne'er efface.
While the virtues approving shall sanction the plan,
Which strengthens their empire and dignifies man.

Ye sages and patriots, whom liberty fir'd,
Renown'd architects of American glory,
Whose name and achievments for ages admir'd,
Shall be burnish'd by bards, and be blazon'd in story.
To us, hallow'd sires,
Impart your own fires,
When freedom commands, and when glory inspires,
While seraphs, approving, new triumphs shall plan,
And new Englaud heroes lead victory's van.

* *This Song was written for the last year's Anniversary of the New-England Society.—We republish it at the request of some of our Subscribers, who wish it preserved on file.*

On this second occasion, the sons of New-England, in the state of New-York, have assembled, in increased numbers, ro renew the remembrance of their common origin, to celebrate the virtues of their ancestors, and to consecrate an anniversary, which acquires additional lustre with the progress of time, and the increasing strength of our empire. This anniversary will one day be ranked among the *fasti* which great nations have consecrated with the most religious care and veneration. The celebration of such occasions has always tended to confirm the love of country, to inspire emulation for honourable fame, and to exalt national character. The founders of New-England were heroes, though Pilgrims; and while seeking for no more than peace of conscience, and a precarious sustenance, they formed an establishment which became one of the germs of a great empire. If Rome so religiously preserved the memory of her Shepherd Kings and Alban Fathers, with how much more devotion should the Sons of New-England consecrate the fame of the *Pilgrim-founders* of their States?

From the United States' Gazette.

Extract from a private letter, dated

Washington, December 19.

The House of Representatives have spent two days in considering in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the African slave trade. After a long and tedious discussion of various sections of the bill, in which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Early, Mr. Smilie, and Mr. Bidwell, were the most prominent speakers, the committee found that the more discussion there was, the more indigested and the more inadequate the bill appeared. At length Mr. Pitkin rose and moved that the committee rise for the purpose of referring the bill to a select committee; and in support of his motion, he so clearly and satisfactorily pointed out the defects, the contradictions and absurdities of the bill, that the motion for the committee's rising, was carried by a great majority. The bill was recommitted to a select committee. Mr. Early from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to this subject, withdrew the bill.

It appears by our letters from Washington, that Mr. Randolph's resolution on Spanish aggressions, which had been made the order of the day for Friday, was not on that day called up, and the house adjourned until Monday.

I believe that Congress, during the present order of things, might save to the United States five or six hundred dollars a day in the wages of the members, by appointing some capable man to draw their bills in such a manner, that they would apply to the objects for which they are intended. At present, it is uniformly the case, and has been for years, that every bill, after having been one, two, or three times discussed, is obliged to be recommitted to a select committee to be new modelled, and the time of discussion is usually taken up in pointing out such obvious and palpable defects, as would, at the first blush, occur to any man who is qualified to draw a bill.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday December 6.

Several private petitions were pre-

sented and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the operation of the non-importation act, and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

Mr. J. Randolph withdrew his motion to fill the blank with the 30th of June, and moved to fill it with the 31st of December.

This motion was supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Elliot; and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Sloan, Crowninshield, Smilie, and Alston; when the yeas and nays being required, it was negatived.—Yeas 45—Nays 67.

On the question for filling the blank with the 1st day of July, the yeas and nays were taken, and were, yeas 101—nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the petition of sundry inhabitants of North Carolina, praying that Plymouth may be made a port of entry, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned.

Committee on the Potomac bridge —Messrs. Lewis, Macgruder, Casey, Goodwyn, and Covington.

Monday, December 8.

Mr. John Porter, of Pennsylvania, successor of Mr. Michael Leib, appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. Boyle, (of K.) from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ovid, in the state of N. York, which report was adverse to the prayer of the petition. Concurred.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering an estimate of the appropriations for the year 1807, and also an account of the receipts and expenditures for the year, ending October 1, 1806.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, referred to the committee of ways and means.

After some business of little import, Mr. Crowninshield offered the house the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to furnish this house with a statement of the amount of the deposits of public money in the United States, and other banks, for the three last years, the balances remaining, distinguishing the different years.

I offer this resolution for the purpose of ascertaining the amount and the balance.

My object is to draw a revenue from that balance, by taxing the banks six per cent. Probably there are three or four millions. This will yield from 250 to 280,000 dollars. I consider it a fair source of revenue. Carried.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this house cause immediate measures to be taken for pulling down, or otherwise securing the ceiling of the chamber in which the sessions of this house are now held.

Mr. Cook wished the gentleman would vary the motion, so as to leave it to the discretion of the Speaker, should he think it necessary.

Mr. Smilie. If we take down the ceiling we shall be *starved* to death, for we cannot endure the cold. I move that the resolution be postponed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 9.

The Speaker stated to the house, that with the assistance of the clerk of the public works, he had examined the ceiling of the representative chamber, and described particularly

its condition. He communicated to the house certain questions which he had proposed in writing to the clerk of the public works, with the answer subjoined.

The Speaker conceived it to be his duty to take measures to secure the ceiling, unless ordered otherwise.

Mr. Ely introduced a resolution, suspending the order of yesterday on the subject, till further directed by the house.

Mr. Sloan wished the ceiling to remain in *statu quo*.

The resolution was not carried—Ayes 40—Noes 57.

Mr. Bidwell, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, reported a bill for that purpose.

The bill, after two readings, was committed for Friday next.

Mr. Latimore (delegate from Missisippi territory) moved to refer a petition of the legislative council, and house of representatives of the Missisippi Territory, relative to the establishment of an hospital at Natchez, an increase of the salary of the judges, and an extension of the right of suffrage, to a select committee.

Carried, and referred to a committee of five.

Mr. D. Clark (delegate from Orleans Territory) introduced a resolution respecting the titles and claims to lands within the territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. J. Lewis (of Vir.) reported a bill, authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, in the district of Columbia. Committed to a committee of the whole house for Thursday.

Mr. J. Clay (of Penn.) reported, that the committee of ways & means had chosen John Randolph, of Virginia, their chairman.

Mr. Morrow (of Ohio) moved a resolution, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of selling the lands situate between the U. S. military tract and the Connecticut reserve. Carried. Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

December 5.

Mr. Worthington submitted the following motion, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine if any, and if any, what alterations and amendments are necessary to the laws of the United States, for the sale of the public lands, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

December 8.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy, calling upon the President for information relative to the negociations pending with Great-Britain, was taken up and negatived—Ayes 6—Noes 18.

Agreeably to notice given on Wednesday, Mr. Bradley presented a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January 1808.

This bill is the same with that before the Senate at their last session.

December 9.

The bill offered by Mr. Bradley, to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, 1808, was referred to Messrs. Giles, Baldwin, and Mitchill.

The bill to suspend the operation of an act entituled "An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," passed in the house of representatives, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Perhaps there is no country in which the principles of a republican government are held in such utter abhorrence, as in France. Yet our consistent, self-stiled republicans, are still in love with every thing French; and Duane, Tom Paine, and the rest of the "genuine republican" gang, are as proud of the successes of *king* Bonaparte, as if they were members of his legion of honour.

The following extract from a speech delivered by the commissioners of his imperial and royal majesty, to the assembly of the Jews, is a specimen of the genuine republican sentiments prevailing in France, and we believe that most of the eulogizers of Bonaparte in this country, will subscribe to them.

"It is at the close of a revolution, which threatened to swallow up religion, *thrones*, and empires, that the altars and *thrones* rise on every side to protect the earth. A senseless croud had endeavoured to destroy every thing; a *single man* came and repaired all."

Lucien Buonaparte having been thrown down from his bed by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt, on the 26th of August, in the Ecclesiastical States, repaired, on the same day, from his Villa where the accident happened, to Rome, went to church, and caused a public thansgiving to be performed for the preservation of his life!!

We have received a communication from Mr. Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, in the following terms:

"The National Intelligencer informs, that two distinguished federalists—one, lately a United States Senator—the other an eminent contractor at Pittsburg, are engaged in furnishing the supplies for Mr. Burr."

"Thus far the quotation appears to have been taken, totidem verbis, from your paper, and I find that several other prints after giving the paragraph quoted from you to the public, add a further declaration, as if upon the same authority, that the person first alluded to is myself. Although a contract or engagement of the kind referred to, carries with it no certain evidence of guilt or unfair design, (because frequently practised, and necessarily too, by those who purchase, and prepare to settle and improve large tracts of wilderness) yet I am not willing to permit my name to be used as one of the contracting parties in a business with which I have no concern, and to which some reproach is intended to be attached. I shall not be disbelieved by you, or by any who know me, and whose good opinion is estimable, when I assure you, as I now do, that I have entered into no contract or engagement of the kind referred to, whether for the furnishing of provisions, boats, or supplies of any sort."

Having thus admitted this communication, as in fairness we consider ourselves bound to do, we reinsert the articles referred to, the contents of which the reader will perceive, are highly misrepresented; contenting ourselves with observing that the articles were grounded on information, then believed, and still believed, to be correct. *Nat. In.*

MURDER OF J. P. PALM.

Berlin, Sept. 22.

You have no doubt read the particulars of the murder of the unfortunate bookseller, PALM—and that, to intimidate others, 6000 copies of the sentence of the tribunal, are ordered to be circulated all over the continent. Some patriots here have, in return, subscribed for the publication and distribution of 60,000 copies of the enclosed letter, which he wrote to his wife some hours before his execution. You can form no idea of the general indignation this murder has excited here, and every where else in Germany.

—

Letter from J. P. Palm, to his Wife.

" In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August 20, 1806.

Six o'clock in the morning.

" My dearest beloved—when you read these lines, you are a widow, and our dear, dear children, have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed: in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! times when an untimely end can neither dishonour a man, whose life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days, what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband, deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God!—I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so very dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible, the wreck of our fortune, (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands, innocence is still secure, and patriotism yet revered.

" In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of all those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathize with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep, over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

" Reward the friend who delivers this, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer. May heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—I dare not say more—my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never—never more to behold and embrace them and you!—Almighty Creator, bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world, to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband, " JOHN PALM."

—

LONDON, OCT. 14.

We have already announced lord Lauderdale's arrival in town. He left Paris on Thursday afternoon, and slept that night at Chantilly. It is to be observed that the noble Lord asked for passports at the time the emperor set out for the army, and from that moment all negociation ceased. Passports were not refused, but they were not granted; and it seems obvious that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromise with the king of Prussia, and to keep the English minister at Paris as a colour to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant passports to his Lordship, should he apply for them; a circumstance of

which his Lordship, nor the British government, had any information; upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty-four hours afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vanished, our government had issued orders for the experiment to be made upon Bolougne, which was attempted last Wednesday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coast, as they did last year.—This is a wise measure, and we believe will be persevered in, and we have every hope, that in the end, the destruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impression which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy, may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Ross, the messenger arrived on Thursday with dispatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission to land. He was conveyed in a close shut cabriolet to a Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. At night he was allowed to proceed; and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordship slept on Friday night. The noble Lord dispatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprize ministers of his having set out; but on his arrival at Saumur, (the second post on this side Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arrest by six gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and suite came up; a troop of horse then conducted them to Boulogne. An officer even took a seat in the noble Lord's carriage.—At Boulogne he slept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his suite were marched through a double file of musketeers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate.—All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march home of the English ambassador, and though it seemed to be the earnest desire of general Le Brun, the commander in chief, to show disrespect to the noble Earl, there was nothing but sorrow and disappointment at the failure of the negociation marked on the face of the spectators. By sending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, ministers have given a convincing proof to the whole world how seriously they were disposed for peace—but after the issue which we have seen, we should consider it as degrading to the country ever again to send a negociator to the enemy's capital, even if solicited so to do in the most pressing manner.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Nov. 27.

A letter from a gentleman now at St. Louis, to his friend in this place, dated the 9th inst. was received a few days ago, containing the unpleasant intelligence, that the French and Spanish inhabitants had evinced a disposition very unfriendly, and even hostile to the government of the United States. A similar disposition is said to prevail at St. Genevieve. The writer of the letter observes, that he has seen an affidavit which states, "That the standard of rebellion is to be raised on the 15th inst." but that preparations had been made to meet the revolt, and it is thought that the publicity of the measure had defeated the object. The Americans are represented as being zealously attached to the interest and honour of their government. The letter further says, that "Two militia captains of St. Louis had said they were prepared to shake off the yoke of the United States, and would join in the rebellion the instant it commenced."

In the federal court on Tuesday morning last, the attorney for the United States renewed his motion for a grand jury, to inquire into the conduct of col. Burr; which the court granted, and directed the marshal to have the jury ready on Tuesday next. Subpœnas have been issued for witnesses; and col. Burr, who it was apprehended had left the state, we understand is still in it.—There can be no doubt, therefore, of his attendance, and of the trial proceeding without further delay, if a true bill should be found.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, that the attorney introduced his motion by observing, that Mr. Davis Floyd (the witness whom he deemed material, and who was absent when he attempted to bring on the investigation before) had returned—and that unless a decisive step was now taken, Mr. Burr would be afloat with his flotilla in a short time.

The ship Charles, capt. Burnet, arrived at New-York, left Leghorn on the 16th October. A gentleman who came passenger states,

That Massena had passed Monteleone, and Verdier was at Cattaro. It was expected that the advanced guard of the French army had arrived at Reggis:

Sir Sidney Smith had returned to Messina with the chiefs of the Calabrians:

Marshal Jourdan had returned to Paris:

600 Polacks had arrived at Capua; and of the 18,000 men ordered for Naples, only 3000 were permitted to go:

In Naples the executions were very frequent, scarcely a day in which five or six persons did not suffer death:

The French, to the number of 6000, had entered Ragusa through the Turkish dominions:

The Montenegrins have retired with the booty they had collected, and refuse to rejoin the Russians. The latter have been repulsed in their attack on the fort near the Bocca di Cattaro, with the loss of 600 men. The Russian army had retired to that vicinity.

The fiendlike malignity which actuates Duane in his fanatical hatred to Great-Britain, appears in almost every paragraph in the Aurora. In that paper of Saturday last he spirts out a stream of malice, of which the following is a specimen:

"The Jews appear to be, by an en-
"lightened policy, on the eve of a
"return to the rank of nations—of be-
"ing at least brought forward to the
"respectability of *mankind*. For our
"part we believe there will be no peace
"to the world, till the government of
"Great-Britain, this Babylon that has
"made all nations drunk with her abo-
"minations, falls beneath the sword of
"her conqueror, and those of her infa-
"tuated population who are aiders and
"abettors of her piracies, of her mur-
"ders, of the blasphemies, prayers,
"fasts, and impieties, are scattered to
"to the four wings of the winds—suc-
"ceeding the children of Israel as vaga-
"bonds, and outcasts, and strangers, on
"the face of the globe. Who that con-
"templates the past would marvel at
"such a judgment!"

Such is the language which is tolerated by Americans against the nation that is fighting *our battles*, and that alone saves us from a state of vassalage to the haughtiest and most unprincipled tyrant that ever cursed the earth! But those who hear such lan-

guage and support and patronize its author, may be considered as beings who are courting the chains of the usuper, and whom the whip of the oppressor cannot degrade.

We understand that there is in town official information of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and we are promised a copy of it; but it could not be furnished in time for this day's Gazette. *U. S. Gaz.*

Mr ELLIOTT has on the carpet, certain resolutions, which are to be speedily brought forward in Congress, contemplating measures for the defence of the United States. His speech on this subject, as reported in our newspapers, is said to be *incorrect*. We shall present it to our readers as soon as an *authentic* copy can be procured.

Mr. Clinton, member of Congress, from New-York, has forwarded a letter to the Hon. EGBERT BENSON, stating, that "A bill has passed a second reading in the Senate, making further appropriations for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States."—*Better late than never.*

RIOT.

On Christmas Eve, a party of banditti, amounting, it is stated, to forty or fifty members of an association, calling themselves *High-binders*, assembled in front of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, expecting that the Catholic ritual would be performed with a degree of pomp and splendour, which has usually been omitted in this city. These ceremonies, however, not taking place, the *High-binders* manifested great displeasure, but were at length prevailed on to disperse.

They, however, collected a second time, and a riot ensued, which terminated in the death of *Christopher Newswanger*.

About half past eight o'clock, Captain Van Orden was informed that murder was committing in Augustus-street. He ran, instantly, with the watchmen, then in the watch-house, to the number of eighteen, but did not observe any thing which indicated disorder, till on a signal given, a band of nearly an hundred Irishmen made their appearance with bludgeons, and attacked and dispersed his party.

Mr Van Orden was severely bruised.—The Coroner's Inquest is sitting on the body of Mr. Newswanger, from which we shall learn further particulars.

The mob collected, and were on the point of proceeding to pull down the houses of the Irish, but were prevented by the magistrates.

The murderer has not yet been traced. It is said that some disagreeable appearances were evident in the conduct of the concourse assembled on this occasion, indicating a disposition to excite rather that allay the riot

HYMN,

Sung at Kensington, in England, on a day appointed for a *general thanksgiving*, when a collection was made for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell, and for those who were wounded, in the several engagements with the combined fleets of France and Spain.

TUNE—SICILIAN.

GOD of Hosts, whose awful sway
Earth, and seas, and skies, obey;
We, the people of THY care,
Seek THY courts with praise and pray'r.

Snatch'd from danger, sav'd from thrall,
At THY feet we grateful fall;
And the Pow'R revere, WHOSE HAND
Still protects our favor'd land.

Fleets combin'd, in numbers vain,
Roll their thunders o'er the main;
Vict'ry crowns, while rout is *theirs*,
British prowess, British prayers.

Not to *us* the praise pertains
That our fleet triumphant reigns;
Conquest is a gift divine,
Be the praise, JEHOVAH, thine!

To THY fame the spoils we bear,
Wet with many a British tear;
Dearly were these trophies won,
But—THY sov'reign will be done!

Let suffice for Britain's guilt
Streams of blood in Ocean spilt;
Bid the purple torrent cease,
Hush the nations into peace.

O'er the land that owns THY sway,
THY protecting wings display;
Guard the realm, the church, the throne—
Britain looks to THEE alone.

So if War be yet decreed,
Ours shall be the victor's meed;
And the rights our arms defend,
Shall to latest time descend.

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